The Asheville News AND MOUNTAIN FARMER.

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AGRICULTURAL.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Frequent attempts are made to lay down specific rules for the rotation of the crops of a farm; but there are so many circumstances which render it necessary to deviate from any fixed directions, that it seems to us much more useful to state the principles upon which the necessity for rotation is based, than to attempt to prescribe definite rules. There are various objects to be attained by means of a rotation. The most important of these are the improvement of the condition of the soil and the proper adjustment of the demand for labor.—All other matters are incidental, although, of course, the question of the sale of crops, that is, the production of that which will yield the most money without injury to the land, is of the utmost consequence.

It is perfectly well known by all farmers who know anything, that the raising of the same crop--unless, indeed, it be permanent pasture grasses—for many successive years on the same land injures its quality. Not only are certain elements of fertility that the soil contains, removed out of all proportion to the quantity of other available elements that the crop requires; but, as each crop is attended by its peculiar weeds and peculiar insects, these incidental drawbacks to the success of our operations are fostered in an increasing degree in proportion to the length of time during which a single crop is grown. Therefore, we should constantly aim to so alternate our cropping, that, while this year's crop may make an excessive demand on the phosphoric acid of the soil, that of the next year may require less of this ingredient, and more of some other; and so that the weeds that are induced by the growth of this year's crop may, by the more thorough cultivation of the next year, be exterminated. It will be found in practice that the greater the number of different crops that enter into the rotation, provided they are all such as can be grown with success and disposed of with certainty, the better will be the ultimate result;—and especially should clover or some other deep-rooting plant find a prominent place in the shift, for these plants obtain a large amount of nutritive matter from the subsoil, which on their decomposition they yield to the surface soil, while the decay of their deeper reaching roots opens inviting channels for the descent of the roots of more delicate plants.

It is not always—indeed, not generally,—possible to adopt such system of rotation as shall develop the greatest possible productive capacity of the land, even in those cases where the supply of manure is ample for the purpose. The reason for this is that some of the more productive crops require a large amount of manual labor, and also that the chief labor required by two entirely different crops may fall due on the same day. It is necessary, therefore, to take into consideration the amount of labor that a given area of any crop will require at any particular period; and matters should be adjusted, so far as possible (due allowance being made for bad weather) in such a way that, from the first opening of spring, until the final setting in of winter, the regular force of the farm may be constantly employed; and also that the requirement for extra labor, that necessarily attends all systematic farming during certain seasons, may be surely met by the supply of transient men within reach. For instance, the raising of roots and cabbages, which are highly important, not only as yielding a very valuable addition to the stock of winter food, but as greatly improving the soil through their high cultivation and the rich manuring that they need, requires that a very large amount of hand-labor be done at the precise time when the getting in of hay calls for every moment's labor of the regular farm force; and, consequently, the extent of these crops must be limited almost exactly by the amount of help that the neighborhood affords,—due account being taken of the services of women and children, who, for this work, are even better than men.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Youatt, in his book entitled "The Horse" says this animal will never drink hard water if soft is within reach; that he will leave clear transparent, hard water, for a pool or stream of soft, even though the latter be discolored with mud. Very cold water from the well will make the hair rise up, and not unfrequently cause an attack of the gripes.—Give soft water when practicable, especially if the animal be ailing.

DO FARMERS WORK TOO MUCH?

It is asserted that they do. We do not believe it. Undoubtedly some do; but not the mass of farmers. The trouble is, they do not know when and how to play. There is no systematic recreation. We shall be told that farming is not like other business—men cannot give time to recreation? at will. No, not always at the same hour of the same day in the week. But what is recreation? Change of employment. It is not idleness. And the farmers hour of recreation should be as profitable to him, even in a pecuniary sense, as his hours of labor. If a man ceases to work with his muscles, he must accomplish more with his mind. If the brain is not active and sagacious, systematic and creative, the body must do what other brains may devise. So one may do too much work with the body and not enough with the mind, and *vice versa*.

American farmers do not work too much. They may work too much in a wrong way and too little in the right way. But there is a limit to men's strength; and while individuals may overdo with their minds or with their muscles for a time, the aggregate work they accomplish is never too great.—Some men have a way of exhausting their strength by concentrated and great effort; others husband their strength and live longer. There may be, however, no difference in the aggregate amount accomplished by these men during their respective lives.

As a rule, men do the kind of work they are best qualified to do, and in the way they can best accomplish it with their capacity and knowledge. John Brown wants a ditch dug and he gets a pick-ax, spade and shovel, and digs the ditch himself. He has no idea of any easier mode; and if one were pointed out to him he would not see it. So he plods on in his way, happy and contented, working out his work. But ambitious go-ahead John Smith wants a ditch of the same length and depth dug. He don't go at it with a pick and shovel. With team, surface and subsoil plow, he throws out the bulk of the dirt in half the time, and gets his ditch done before his neighbor Brown has fairly commenced. But he works as hard. His mental powers and physical vitality are accomplishing more in a given time and exhausting themselves more rapidly than Brown's. And yet nine-tenths of his unobservant neighbors will call Brown the hard working man and Smith the "fellow who takes things easy."

We demur, therefore at the assertion that farmers do too much work. We think, however, that if the next generation of young farmers are taught *how* to work, they will accomplish vastly more in a given time and with the same expenditure of vital power, than any generation which has preceded them. And when farm labor ceases to be a burthen because it is performed *con amore*, as an enthusiastic artist paints a picture—when men find in their vocation a constant and glorious compensation *per se*, regardless of ultimate result, far more will be accomplished, with far less wear and tear to the physical and mental organisms of farmers. The trouble is, none of us know well enough how to work and when, nor when and how to play. Our work is too much a burthen to us and not enough a pleasure. Our recreations are not natural and habitual, but artificial and constrained. We make them hard work, and instead of being rested and refreshed we are exhausted and disgusted by them, and return to duty unimproved and unbenefited.—*Rural New Yorker.*

KEEPING GRAPES.—A correspondent of the *Rural* asks about keeping grapes. It is the easiest matter in the world, providing the grapes are of a kind to keep, such as the Diana, Isabella and others, but chief of all, the Clinton. This will keep till in the spring, and then be better than at any other time. Simply gather when ripe and put for a weeks where the air, under shelter, without artificial heat, has access to them, say in a chamber, or any outroom with the windows open. The object is to dry the stems. Then there will be no evaporation, and consequently no mold, or but little at the worst, as the grape itself loses but little moisture, its thick skin holding it. Then put in dry wooden boxes; covering the boxes. Lay dry leaves or cotton in the bottom, and cover with the same for a second tier of grapes. Two are enough, or at most three. In this way we keep our Clinton's nice and winey till May. Put boxes in a cellar where the temperature is uniform and cool, with the medium between the dry and damp, such as will keep fruit generally.—*Rural N. Yorker*

DISTILLATION OF BRANDY.

The following rules are established for the guidance of officers and all persons proposing to distil brandy:

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Aug. 1st 1869.

Section 2, Act Act of July 20, 1868, provides that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may exempt distillers of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes exclusively, from certain requirements of the act relating to distillation of spirits. The following rules are established for the guidance of officers and all persons proposing to distil apple brandy.

1st. Every still must be registered on form 26 with the Assistant Assessor of the proper division.

2nd. Each person, before commencing distillation, must give notice, on form 27, of his intention to run; the number of stills proposed to be used; the capacity of each still in gallons: the size of the lot on which the distilling is to be carried on; the kind and character of the building; what kind of material or fruit is to be used: and an estimate of the gallons of brandy that can be produced in 24 hours.

3rd. A special tax of $37 50 from August 1st will be required of each distiller.

4th. A bond for not less than $5,000, to be approved by the Assessor, must be given in every case.

5th. A capacity tax of $2 per day must be paid by each distiller producing the 60 gallons or less each 24 hours.

6th. Each proof gallon of brandy, before being removed or consumed, must be inspected and gauged by a gauger, who will mark on each package the number of proof gallons; the name of the distiller; the place, (town or conty) where produced; the date of inspection and name of inspector; and also affix to each package a tax paid stamp, denoting the tax, at 50 cents per proof gallon. The distiller will be required to pay at least 80 per cent, on the reported producing capacity as fixed by the Surveyor.

7th. Assistant Assessors can be appointed as surveyors and gaugers, with fees to be fixed by the Commissioner.

8th. Every distiller must give notice of the time of commencing, after which he will be charged with the per diem tax of $2 for each working day of 24 hours until he has mailed a written notice to the Assistant Assessor that he has ceased running his still or stills.

9th. At the end of each month the distiller must have all spirits made by him during the month gauged and inspected, each package shall have affixed thereon tax-paid stamp, which must be purchased of the Collector, and must be affixed by the gauger, together with all the marks or brands required in paragraph 6 of these instructions. The distiller must also make a return at the end of each month to the Assistant Assessor, under oath, of the number of packages and gallons distilled during the month; the number of packages and gallons sold or removed, and to whom sold or delivered, with the residence of the purchaser or receiver of such spirits.

10th. Brandy cannot be removed from the distillery premises without it has been gauged' and the taxes have been paid.

11th. All blanks, forms and instructions in relation to distillation of brandy should be furnished by Assistant Assessors.

12th. Every distiller, before commencing, must have the Assistant Assessor make the survey required by section 10, Act of July 20, 1868.

13th. The capacity of the still will, in each case, be determined by actual measurement, by noting the number of gallons of water required to fill it.

14th. As a rule a 100 gallon still is held to have a producing capacity of 35 gallons of proof brandy in 24 hours, and will be charged in any event with 80 per cent, or 28 gallons—(tax $14) for each 24 hours a still is supposed to be run. This estimate allows 20 per cent. and is based on the assumption that only 80 gallons can be boiled in a still holding 100 gallons, and that the still can run out seven times in 24 hours, and that a charge of low wines can be run in the same time as a charge of cider, and that 13 gallons of cider will produce one gallon of brandy.

15th. A still of 80 gallons will produce 8-10 as much as one of 100; one of 60 gallons 6-10 as much; one of 40 4-10 as much; and 80 per cent. with which the distiller will, in either case, while running, be charged with will be 22½ gallons on an 80 gallon still; 17 gallons on a 60 gallon; 14 gallons on a 50 gallon; and 11 gallons on a 40 gallon still.

16th. If more than one still is used, the producing capacity must be found in each case in the same way, and the distiller must be charged with the full production, which in no case must be less than 80 per cent. of the producing capacity of each still used.

17th. Officers must be vigilant in enforcing these requirements in their respective districts and divisions.

18th. Any person running a still without payment of special tax, or without compliance with law and the regulation in relation to distilling brandy, is liable to a fine of not less than $1,000 and to imprisonment not less than six months, and to the forfeiture of the distilling apparatus and the distilling premises.

FRUIT FOR FOOD.

One of the common diseases of children is worms in the bowels. If a child's digestion becomes impaired, and the gastric juices become weakened or defective in quantity by over eating of bad food, the whole alimentary canal becomes clogged up and filthy and becomes a nest for such worms as will breed there. In this weakened condition of the system, they cannot be destroyed by the process of digestion, and hence great harm comes from them. Now, it is an interesting fact that fresh, ripe fruit, is the best preventative for this state of things. Dr. Benjamin Rush pointed this out a hundred years ago. He made a series of experiments on earth worms, which he regarded as more nearly allied to those that infest the bowls of children than any other, with a view to test their power of retaining life under the influences of various substances that might be used as worm medicine. The results proved that worms often lived longer in those substances known as poisonous than in some of the most harmless articles of food. For instance, in watery solutions of opium they live eleven minutes; in an infusion of pink root, thirty-three minutes; in claret wine, ten minutes; but in the juice of red cherries they died in six minutes; black cherries, in five minutes; red currants in three minutes; gooseberries, in four minutes; whortleberries, in seven minutes; raspberries, in five minuies.

From these experiments, Dr. Rush argued that fresh fruits, of which children are very fond, are the most speedy and effectual poisons for worms. In practice this theory has proved to be correct.

If we eat and drink hot and exciting materials the blood becomes inflamed, the nerves exasperated, and the brain sends thoughts that are base and mean. If we would do away with those foods that only influence the passions, and substitute more fruit in their place, we would need less restraint on wrong-doers, for our head would be clearer, our blood cooler, our nerves steadier, our impulses more subject to reason, and life would be a hundred per cent. truer and better than it is to day.

We have only to read the travels of almost any of our great explorers to learn that fruits are often the only medicine that will effectually restore health. Dr. John Ross, in his expedition to the Northwest many years ago, gives an account of how he cured his men of a loathsome disease by simply feeding them on wild raspberries, found growing abundantly in all our North western States, and Territories.

LAZY FARMERS.—Laziness prevents a man from getting off his horse to put up the first rail that gets broken off the fence and thro' this lazy neglect a whole field of corn is seriously damaged.

Laziness keeps a man from driving one nail when one would do, and finally costs a carpenter's bill for extensive repairs.

Laziness allows a gate to get off the hinges and lie in the mud, or stand propped by rails—or a stable or barn to leak and damage hundreds of dollars worth of provender.

Laziness, in short, is the right and proper name of nine-tenths of the excuses given for bad farming. But far the most prolific of the many wastes that are due to laziness is the waste of ignorance. But this waste is in itself so great, and has so many ramifications, that we shall have to defer its discussion for another time.—*Dixie Farmer.*

They have a new grain in Paradise Valley, California, grown from seed taken from the crop of a wild swan. It is described as being a cross of wheat and rye, with heads ten to twelve inches in length, yielding at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre.

A correspondent of the Countryman says, giving a sow a slice of salt pork each day for eight or ten days before farrowing will prevent danger from her eating her pigs.

A TALK WITH THE GIRLS ABOUT HOUSE-KEEPING.

My dear *Girls*, you that read the *Agriculturist*, and want to profit by all its good articles on house-keeping, will you listen to a little more advice on the same subject, even if it is given by an *old woman?* May be you don't have as many odd thoughts about such things as I had when a child. It seemed to me there was a great mystery about it, that a knowledge of it was gradually imparted to us as we grew older without any effort on the part of the receiver; and, as my childish memory was so poor, I often wondered how it was that our dear mother should always keep a supply of bread just as we wanted it (and such good bread too!); how she could think to fill the cake jar that we emptied so often, besides making a great variety of preserves, and other good things that suited our appetites so well. It seemed to argue so much forethought and knowledge on her part that we wondered how it would seem to be grown, keep house, and have so much to do, plan out, and think about. I have had to learn life's lessons step by step, and to wade through its cares and troubles. I advise you to learn as much as possible while you are still under a mother's eye so that when you assume the care of a house, it may be with a perfect knowledge of its requirements. In these days of personal independence, it is so very difficult to get servants who are really *help*, that it is very important for the mistress of the house to know how all its work should be done. In nine cases out of ten, she must do it herself, if she wants it properly done. These responsibilities fall with a crushing weight on an inexperienced head, while one who has been accustomed always to attend to such things regards them only in the light of pleasant duties. You will probably all be housekeepers if you live, and you must begin now and see how the plain every-day work is done. It all seems very simple, while your mother, or may be Dinah, is doing it, but take hold and see how you can do it yourself. All the fine theories in the world will not perfect you without practice. You will find that there are many things that you think you know all about, but when you try to do them, you will have to ask "dear mother." I think there is a twofold blessing that attends our early efforts to learn, and help others. In the first place we lighten the burdens of a parent, perhaps overtasked, and, secondly, we acquire knowledge that will be a benefit in all after-life. One of the prightest memories of my early home is, that my beloved father (long since called to a Heavenly rest) whenever he wanted a garment mended, used always to ask *me* to do it for him, although I was not an only daughter. And many times since, when I have had a great deal to do, I have thanked a dear mother for early teaching me. So remember all the small things, as well as the large; mending is just as important as making; and good bread, good butter, and well cooked meats and vegetables, are more important than an extra fine dinner or a splendid supper on great occasions. I certainly wish you to have a good education, as regards book learning, yet I am desirous that you may also know all about housekeeping, so that you may understand how to do, in the *best* and *easiest* way, everything you may be called to do as a wife. If you profit by the few hints I have given, you will thank me at some future day, when your household knowledge will enable you to direct with ease a family who will rise up and call you blessed.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Plea in Favor of Crows.—A correspondent in the Cambridge *Herald* makes the following statement in favor of that much abused bird the Crow:

"During the past season my little son brought home from the west a young one, which grew up, becoming quite domesticated. Its hideous noise greatly annoyed me, which I endured partly to gratify the fancy of the boy and to study its habits.

A few days since, the potato bugs attacked, in countless myriads, the vines; the Crow, in return, attacked the bugs, devouring them in great numbers and frightening the remainder away. The tomato vines became infested with a poisonous worm which shared a similar fate.

From a herd now in the West of Kansas, an ox was slaughtered which weighed 10,000lbs, dressed—more than 12,000lbs gross. This monster was fatten-

[redacted]

A Column for the Ladies.

We have culled nearly the whole of the following valuable recipes from the columns of that excellent journal, the *American Agriculturist* published in New York, by ORANGE JUDD & Co.:

CREAM PIE.—1 pint of sweet cream, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful of corn starch; a *pinch* of salt; sugar to taste. Bake with an under crust.

CARROT PIE, properly made, is a good thing, but poorly done it is a shabby apology for a pie. Who will give a recipe known to be reliable?

PUDDING SAUCE.—Beat well together one cupful of white or nice brown sugar, one tablespoonful of corn starch, and a little salt; then add one pint of boiling water and let it boil; after taking from the stove, add butter and nutmeg to suit the taste.

SHORT-CAKE—Take 2 heaping tablespoonfuls of lard, fried meat fat, or butter; 2 heaping teaspoonfuls of saleratus, and 1 of salt: rub all into 1 and ½ quarts of flour, and mix quickly with 1 and ½ pints of sour milk (a little sour cream would greatly improve it.) Roll ont rather thick.

JAPANESE CAKES.—(One of the nicest of breakfast cakes.) One pint of milk; one and a half pints of flour; one egg; half a teaspoonful of salt. Stir the milk by degrees into the flour; then add the beaten egg, and beat all thoroughly for a few minutes. Bake in 12 earthen teacups, or in a French roll pan.

SWEEPING FLOORS.—"Persons having bare floors to sweep, such as public halls, stores, etc., will find that by taking pine sawdust, wetting it thoroughly, and after pouring off all the water not absorbed, sprinkling the floor slightly wish it they may not only sweep very clean, but make scarcely any dust. Try it."

POOR MAN'S RICE PUDDING.—2 qts. of rich milk; half a pint of raw rice, well washed; half a pint (or more) of sugar; a piece of butter the size of an egg, and a little salt. Flavor with nutmeg. Bake slowly from 1½ to 2 hours. Stir occasionally during the first hour, to prevent the rice settling to the bottom.

BLANC MANGE.—Very simple recipe and easily made. 2 oz. Isinglass, 2 qts. milk. Soak the isinglass in the milk one hour, and then set it on the back of the stove, where it will heat slowly. When nearly boiling, strain into a bowl, sweeten, and flavor. Stir often, and when nearly cool, turn into moulds that have been first dipped in cold water. When cold, serve with cream and sugar.

CRACKERS.—Mix in 2 quarts of flour, one cup of butter, three teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, salt, one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda, *well* incorporated, then add one pint of water; beat with the rolling pin, cut and prick and bake on a tin, or oven bottom, with a slow fire. The same recipe is used by some without the cream of tartar, and a little sweetening may be added.

TO WASH WHITE WOOLENS.—"Put a kettle of clear soft water on the stove and shave enough soap into it to make a strong suds; let it come to a boil, and pour it over the flannels placed in a tub; let stand until they are cool enough to handle, and then rub or squeeze slightly and wring out. If they were very dirty, repeat the operation; if not, make a very weak suds, boiling hot, and after it is taken off the fire put in some blueing and proceed as before; then shake well, and hang up to dry. You will not find the flannels will not full up and get too small, but will be as soft as when new."

The Tea Plant, as cultivated by Mr. Campbell on the bottom lands of French Broad River, Tennessee, is described as "a deep evergreen shrub, and attains, at its full development, a height of about five feet. It is strong and compact, and needs but little protection from the frost. It bears well: it has a beautiful flower, which develops about October. The next season it produces a seed something resembling a hazel, which grows readily." There seems to be no question as to the practicability of growing tea in Tennessee.

Do not lose your faith in human excellence, because your confidence has been sometimes betrayed, nor believe friendship is only a delusion, and love a bright phantom which glides away from your grasp. Do not think that you are fated to be miserable because you are disappointed in your expectations, and baffled in your pursuit. Let no chilling influence freeze up the fountains of sympathy and happiness in its depths, no cold burden settle over its withere hopes like snow on the faded flowers, no rude blasts of discontent mar and shriek through its desolated chambers.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

The *Old North State*, speaking of the movement now in progress in North Carolina, says:

It is not proposed by any one that the Democrats and Conservatives shall unite with *the* organization in this State now known as the Republican party. The leaders of that party, who now fill the offices of the state, do not possess the confidence of the intelligent people of the State of either party. The opinion is universal that no more venal and corrupt administration of the government, or system of legislation ever cursed any State. Whatever the leaders may now say about their willingness to have all political disabilities removed, it cannot be denied that such disabilities were imposed at their solicitation.—This latter fact denudes their liberal professions of all merit. It is to relieve the State from the government of such hands that the "new movement" has been instituted, for it is essentially a State movement.

The "new movement" does not propose in any event to *endorse* the reconstruction policy of Congress. It only proposes, in *good faith*, to accept of the result—to stand by and support a Constitution which most of its authors would never have made for themselves. It recognizes impartial suffrage and equality before the law as fixed facts, accepts of them as such. Of course it excludes no one who takes a different view, provided he arrives at the same conclusions. It is intended to unite all men, of all parties and races, who are willing to stand on its platform as a *practical* one, for the purpose of redeeming the State from the control of the vampires who are fast sucking out the last drop of her life's blood. Thousands of the Republicans are as anxious to see the government of the State pass into other hands as are any other portion of the people of North Carolina, and they are expected to co-operate on equal terms. In the organization of the new party, should it ever be effected, past political sentiments are not to be remembered. But the wicked schemes and tricks of politicians will be remembered, for it is against tricksters and corrupt placemen that the party is to be organized.

DOOM OF THE RADICAL PARTY.—The more sagacious and honest newspapers of the Republican party openly admit that the power of the organiztion is broken, and its rule almost at an end. The New York Sun says:

"The Republican party seems to be passing through a most dangerous crisis. The Southern elections are all against it, and if the current is not changed, its doom is certain. Three causes are working for the destruction of this great party; the conspicuous failure of Grant's administration, the universal amnesty notions of the Hon. Horace Greely; and the instability of the negro vote."

After exposing the utter imbecility of Grant's administration, showing how impossible it is for the republican party to hold control of a single Southern State, except by keeping the whites disfranchised, and alluding in mournful terms to the unreliable character of the negro vote, the Sun makes this emphatic assertion:

"The recent elections in the South, therefore, do not more clearly indicate to the Democracy the road by which they are to achieve a national victory in 1872, than they point out to the Republicans the men and the measures whereby their doom is already sealed."

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE FAVORING A NEW PARTY.—It is said just after the result of the Virginia election became known Chief Justice Chase wrote a confidential letter to a prominent politician in Tennessee, an old friend of his, wherein he expresses much gratification at the defeat of the bitter enders in Virginia, and rejoiced over the success of the conservatives. The Chief Justice expressed the hope that results similar to that in Virginia would be produced in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas, and strongly hinted that in his opinion the republican party had served its day, and the time was at hand when a new conservative party should be formed which would embrace the moderate men of all existing parties. This letter was kept very quiet for some time, but after the Tennessee election the gentleman to whom it was addressed seemed to consider the seal of secrecy removed and showed it around quite freely. He refused, however, to give it to the press.

A negro Senator, in South Carolina, recently told a large assembly of his constituents (blacks): "The white people say they are going to bring coolies and white emigrants to this country. But this country is ours; we've got the Legislature and we won't allow it—and we won't. We'll put the white man ten feet under ground, and as to the coolies, we'll put them twenty feet." This is about the shortest solution of the Chinese question we have yet heard.

The following notice was found pasted on a large box which passed over the Sioux City and Pacific Rail Road a few days since: "Baggage smashers are requested to handle this box with care as it contains nitro-glycerine, Greek-fire, gun-cotton, and two live gorillas!" The box was not broken.

The Virginia papers say that not half a tobacco crop will be made in that State this year.

WHAT THE LIBERAL PARTY WANTS.

It wants the present inefficient and corrupt legislature to disperse at the close of its next session, as the constitution contemplates. It wants it driven from the determination of many of its members, to hold over for another two years, by the united and irresistable voice of the people. It wants it to be succeeded by another which shall represent truly the honest people of North Carolina—which shall be above all suspicion of bribery and corruption. It wants the next legislature, thus composed, to inaugurate measures for the amendment of the Constitution. While retaining in that instrument the principles of impartial suffrage, and the civil and political equality of the races, it wants several important changes made. It wants the proper checks and balances for the security of every interest introduced into it. It wants provisons made that will secure in the future an independent judiciary—one that will faithfully expound the laws because free from all temptation to act otherwise. Under such provisions it wants men elevated to the bench who are distinguished as well for their legal learning as for their elevation and purity of character. It wants the trading and professional politicians driven from every office of trust or emolument in North Carolina. And when the trading and professional politicians *are* driven out it wants their places filled by honest men and patriots—men who, forgetting self, will labor only for the public good. It wants an era of peace and good feeling to dawn upon the good old State. It wants all the old party distinctons as effectually buried as if they had never had an existence. It wants all the good men of the State, whatever party they may have belonged to in the past, to unite under the banner of Liberalism for the accomplishment of these great ends. It wants the State redeemed, and the State government reformed first, because it regards State politics as being, at the present time, paramount to Federal politics in their importance to the people of North Carolina.—*Old North State.*

COMMENDABLE.—The Conservatives of Tennessee have issued a congratulatory address on the recent triumph of liberal views. It shows a patriotic spirit, and becoming American christians. The address says:

"The issue in the late election was enfranchisement—there was no other. The result is in our favor by an overwhelming majority. And now, if we have been heretofore proscribed, let us not proscribe again. If we have been oppressed, our revenge is complete in the success of our cause. Those who oppressed us are our fellow citizens; a large part of the population and wealth of the state. We and they are still to dwell together, for weal or woe, and it will take the united exertions of all to redeem the State from the evils that oppress her. We respectfully urge upon our friends everywhere the exercise of the great virtues of toleration and charity, and to forget, as early as possible, all the quarrels and feuds of the past.

When we kill the fatted calf, bid them to the feast. And while we have before us the opportunity to share in the administration of the State Government, we will have a chance also to disprove the repeated charges of disloyalty to the National Government. To preserve both in all their purity and glory is the duty, and ought to be the ambiton of all."

Let all political triumphs be marked by such a liberal spirit, and a happier and better day will dawn on our whole people.

AMUSING COURT SCENE.—Last week, in one of the New Orleans courts, a negro was called as a witness. The judge, who is noted for his austerity, held out the book and the witness was sworn, and was, of course, expected to kiss the book. But the witness was unused to criminal proceedings, and entertained curious ideas of the manner and propriety of swearing, and stood erect;

"Why don't you kiss?" demanded the magistrate.

"Sar!"

"Ain't you going to kiss?" was again inquired.

"Sar!" repeated the astonished darkey, evidently mistaking the meaning of the court, and surprised beyond measure at such an invitation.

'Kiss, I tell you," thundered the judge.

"Yes sar! yes sar!" exclaimed the frightened and trembling darkey, nerving himself for the contemplated embrace; and without more ado the long arms of the son of Ham were thrown around the judicial neck, and before he could be prevented a stentorian smack resounded through the conrt room.

"Quit you beast—help! help!" shouted the magistrate. But the witness enjoyed the luxury and the embrace was renewed with unction.

"Take him off! take him off!" cried the court, while the loud shouts of the spectators testified their appreciation of the fun. At last, however, the officers of the court interfered, and the half strangled judge was rescued from the clasp of the liberal witness.

Asheville News and Farmer.

Friday, September 3, 1869.

ROBERT M. STOKES, Editor.

TERMS—*Strictly in Advance:*

$3.00 per annum. $1.50 for six months.
Country produce taken, at market prices, for subscription.

CLUB RATES—FOR CASH:
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Each subsequent insertion..... 50

Liberal discount made for advertisements inserted for three months or longer.

Hereafter all Obituary Notices over ten lines will be charged as advertisements.

NOTICE THE X MARK.

Each subscriber who finds a ✕ mark on his paper is thereby reminded of two important facts: 1st, that we have adopted the cash system, irrespective of persons, and 2d, that the time for which they subscribed has expired, and, unless they renew, the paper will be discontinued to them *in two weeks.*

Asheville Church Services.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. H. H. BANKS.—Services every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M.

METHODIST.—Rev. L. K. HAYNES.—Services every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EPISCOPAL.—Rev. JARVIS BUXTON.—Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ o'clock, A. M. Colored Sunday School at 3 P. M.

BAPTIST.—Rev. THOS. STRADLEY.—The Pastor being absent, the services are irregular at present. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE,

Reported expressly for the "Asheville News and Farmer," by DR. J. F. E HARDY, *shewing the exact state of the Thermometer at Asheville at 7, 2 and 9 o'clock on each day of the month.*

For August, 1869.

Day of Month.	7 o'clock a. m.	2 o'clock p. m.	9 o'clock p. m.	Day of Month.	7 o'clock a. m.	2 o'clock p. m.	9 o'clock p. m.
1	56°	70°	68°	17	68°	82°	74°
2	64	76	74	18	68	80	72
3	70	78	74	19	66	80	76
4	65	78	74	20	68	84	76
5	66	82	78	21	70	84	78
6	70	74	66	22	70	86	80
7	62	68	62	23	70	84	78
8	48	67	62	24	70	82	72
9	46	68	62	25	70	78	74
10	48	72	64	26	68	80	74
11	52	76	70	27	68	78	74
12	56	78	70	28	72	80	76
13	56	80	76	29	68	80	72
14	62	80	76	30	68	76	70
15	65	80	76	31	64	72	68
16	70	78	76				

Produce For Subscription.

As money is very scarce, and a large number of persons express a desire to take the "*News.*" if they are permitted to pay in farm products, we have appointed the following persons to receive produce for us at the places where they reside. The ruling market price, at the place where delivered, will be allowed,

At Pigeon River Haywood Co., James Ownsby.
Waynesville " " J. C. Smathers & Son.
Webster Jackson Co., Robt. McKee.
Hendersonville, Henderson Co., L. S. Gash.
Old Fort, McDowell Co., R. H. Patton.
Burnsville, Madison Co., R. B. Johnson.
Bakersville, Mitchell Co., J. P. Horton.
Little Ivy, Madison Co., Brown & Kelsey.
Riverside, Buncombe Co., Gen. R. B. Vance.
French Broad, " Alexander Ray & Smith.
Leicester, " John Carpenter or L. Chapman,

Good wheat, left at Colman's Mill, on Reems Creek, Patton's Mill, on Swannanoa, Smathers or Cathey's Mill on Hominy, or Welch's Mill, on Raccoon Creek, and the Miller's receipt sent to us will be received as payment for subscriptions.

Mr. P. Israel has kindly consented to receive produce for us from his neighbors.

Death of J. H. Hilliard.

We regret to announce the death of our friend J. H. Hilliard, which occurred at the residence of his brother, Dr. W. L. Hilliard, on Thursday morning last, after a long and severe illness.—For some time before his death he gave his heart to his Redeemer, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

☞ Judges Henry and Cannon have, by permission of the Governor, exchanged circuits; the former left us a few days ago for Macon.

☞ "Bitter-enders" is the appellation now bestowed upon the impracticable extremists both North and South, who still uphold proscription and declare their determination to fight it out on that line "till they bust."

☞ Advices from private sources in Mississippi give a very gratifying account of the political prospects in that State. The course of Boutwell, Creswell and their Jacobins, has deeply embittered all moderate men of both parties, and no effort will be omitted to give these restless and tyrannical agitators a stunning rebuke in November next. Mississippi has been aroused from one end to the other, and is on her mettle.

☞ The election in Vermont for State officers and members of the General Assembly takes place on Tuesday next. No other State election will come off this month. Vermont has been overwhelmingly ultra radical from the start, and there is no hope of its attaining a better frame of mind until after the approaching comet shall have knocked its Green Mountains into a "cocked hat."

☞ The impression seems to be gaining ground that, notwithstanding the known wishes of Boutwell and other extremists, the infamous test-oath will not be required from the newly elected members of the Virginia Legislature.—The people of that State are very much exercised about the matter, and it will probably be the subject of newspaper discussion until settled in some way.

Concert.

The young Ladies of the Episcopal Church of this place will give a public Concert on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, in the house lately occupied bs Rev. G. T. Wilmer, D. D.

Let all who can appreciate and enjoy a musical entertainment of superior character be sure to attend. Knowing the performers and their abilities, we have no hesitation in promising one of the richest treats ever given to an audiance in this community.

Tickets can be obtained at the stores of E. J. Aston and Polk & Summey.

Exactly So.

"We take the liberty to say to our contemporaries of the press, and to our whole people, that we ought to accept no terms coming from such unreliable heads as now misguide and misrule the affairs of the State. They have "been weighed and found wanting." We cannot permit them to control, and we here repudiate the idea of such an affiliation. We are willing to bury dead issues, but we cannot permit our enemies to decide what are these issues. Principles are immutable. Policies may change, and necessities may deman concessions, but principle honor and necessity all require that, in the future, there shall be no resurrection from the political death which will ensue at the next election to this swarm of pestiferous adventurers which calamity has spewed upon the State"

The foregoing from the Wilmington *Journal* expresses our own views. The masses, who are now gathering around the standard of the Liberal party, have no present nor prospectivo intention of accepting terms from, or of affiliating with, "such unreliable heads as now misrule and misguide the affairs of the State." It is not in human nature to do so. There are some political sins which may be classed among the unpardonable, and these men have committed them a hundred times over with no more compunction of conscience than they would have experienced in killing fleas. From these men have sprung all our woes; they have been the master-spirits and defenders in this State of the proscriptive policy which has sought to crush our best and most honored men; they have engineered all the machinery of oppression under which we have groaned so long: they have been the source of all the corruption which has prostrated our State financially, and burdened us with a debt from which, look in whatever direction we will, we can discern no avenue of escape save a very disagreeable one. For these reasons, among others, we can never be in accord with the men who "rule the vast" of radicalism. Be it distinctly understood, however, that in ignoring the "unreliable heads" of the proscriptive party, we see no reason why we should ignore the thousands upon thousands of true and moderate men, in this State and out of it, who have until recently acted conscientiously with that party, not for office nor plunder, but because they belioved that in so doing they were acting for the best interest of our common country. Now that they have discovered the tendencies of extreme radicalism, they are turning in disgust from its altars, and are willing to join hands with the moderate men on the Conservative side in a grand effort to redeem the State. These men we welcome. In one common grave we are willing to bury the disputes of the past and all the hard feelings to which they gave birth, so that in the new crusade, commenced under such kindly auspices, we may march on to certain triumph and dispense peace to our people.

Distillation of Fruits.

On our first page we publish a circular from the Supervisor of Internal Revenue at Richmond Va., relative to the distillation of fruit. Orders, circulars and decisions have followed each other in such rapid succession that our people have become somewhat bewildered on the subject, and hardly know what the law really is. That it is a harsh and injust law, bearing heavily upon our smaller farmers who, in better times, relied upon their fruit-crops and stills to raise their tax money, is evident; they must, however, grin and bear it until we obtain an opportunity to modify it. This can be done in time, if the people will only consult their interest, discard the prejudices of the past, and rally to the support of the liberal-minded men who are desirous of correcting the legislation which has proved so inimical to our general welfare.

Since the above was put in type we have seen a recent dispatch from Washington which says that "Assessors throughout the country are instructed to survey distilleries preparatory to the enforcement of some *new regulations* about to be promulgated." It is one of the hardest matters we know of to keep up with the vagaries of the Revenue Bureau. What is all right to-day will be all wrong to-morrow, and there is about as much dependence to be placed upon the weather-cock ukases of Commissioner Delano as there is upon the fancies of a lunatic.

☞ "In the meantime the Republican party grows stronger each day. Its strength increases in the same ratio as that of its opponents grows less."

The above being from the *Standard*, of course it is the radical party that is meant; the party tht saddled us with the "ban," that dealt in proscription and corruption until they have begun to stink in their own nostrils, that is the parent of all the innumerable woes with which our country has been cursed, and that is far removed from TRUE Republicanism—the Republicanism of our fathers—as Pandemonium from Paradise. That the *Standard* has advocated all the extreme measures of the extreme men of the radical party it cannot deny, and although it is a very convenient thing to change editors whenever a "new departure" is resolved upon, the opprobrium of its past career will cling to it until it is dead and buried. The strength of the radical party is evidently increasing as we have seen by its astonishing triumphs in Virginia and Tennessee! If it keeps on increasing in "the same ratio." there will be room enough for the whole of it in our Penitentiary by the time the latter is completed.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs Peytons & Co., of the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, for a complimentary ticket to the Grand Fancy Dress and Mask Ball, given at that place, to the members of the press, on the 31st. ult. We regret that, for many reasons, it was out of our power to attend, but trust all who were fortunate enough to be present, had a merry time of it.

☞ A man charged with horse and mule stealing, was conveyed through Asheville a few days since, on the way to Madison. We have heard it stated that the prisoner made some important revelations concerning the extensive gang of scoundrels who have been operating in this section for some time past. The information gained from him has been keep very quiet, probably for prudential reasons.

☞ North Carolina bonds have slightly depreciated since our last. The latest quotations in the New York money market are, 62 for old, and 49½ for new.

These fluctuations are caused solely by the manipulation of the stock gamblers, among whom, we have every reason to belive, are not a few holding prominent public positions in this State.

Andrew Johnson a Liberal.

Ex-President Johnson delivered an impromptu speech in Knoxville, on the evening of the 24th ult., in which he recognized the decadence of all the old political organizations, and said: "The time *is now come* when we should consider the elementary principle of our Government and where they are tending. Away with these shallow cries for party! Let us form a party strong enough to save the Constitution and the country. Let us rally under the Constitution. Let us know no party animosities engendered in the days gone by."

The language of the Ex-President is that of a statesman and patriot, and it is not the first time he has ignored party and lifted himself up to the requirements of the hour. We regret that we cannot agree with those of our Liberal cotemporaries who see nothing but disaster to the South in the election of Mr. Johnson to the Federal Senate. It must be remembered that the Republican party is rapidly disintegrating. The true and honest men who have hitherto acted with it are withdrawing themselves from the extremists, or "bitter enders" as they have been aptly dubbed by Judge Dent, and the war between the two factions will be ten-fold more bitter than was ever waged between former opposing parties. Family quarrels are always more violent, and less likely to be reconciled, than any other.—The moderate Republicans, those who love their country better than party, will have nothing to fear from Andrew Johnson, while the leaders—the men who have left no stone unturned to render the Constitution subservient to Jacobin views—the proscriptionists and corrupt men who have ridden the radical hobby until the country is almost ripe for revolution, will be castigated as they ought to be, to the intense satisfaction of of every patriot in the land.

The *Old North State*, one of the ablest and most estimable of our Liberal journals, does not disguise its hostility to Mr. Johnson, and bestow upon him an epithet that seems out of place in the columns of that paper. We begin to fear that our cotemporary unintentionally allows old times to leaven its opinions a little too much, and if such an idea gets out among the masses, it will lose much of the salutary influence that it has the ability, and, we believe, the will to wield. We think the times too ticklish for personal prejudices to be dragged into political affairs. This is an era of transition, in which old things are done away with, and all things are become new. Principles, not men, Brother Hanes. Let us forget a great many ugly things until the days which are to come will give us an opportunity to regulate matters more to our liking, and to the best interests of our people of all classes, colors and conditions.

The Gettysburg Failure.

The attempt recently made by certain Federal shoulder-strappers to bring about a reunion of the officers who fought on either side, upon the site of the famous battle of Gettysburg, has proved a most egregious failure. The ostensible object of the reunion was to identify the prominent points of the conflict—the position such and such a General occupied—where such and such a battery was stationed—where such and such a charge was made—and so on to the end of the chapter, so that these localities might be commemorated by monuments. The real object of the Federals was a little self-glorification at the expense of those who had withstood them so gallantly on those hot summer days when the fate of either section hung trembling in the balance. Letters were addressed to nearly all the prominent Southern officers now living, asking their presence and co-operation, which, in a majority of instances, was respectfully declined. Our illustrious Lee, together with many others, deprecated a movement which could only serve to tear open the wounds of the past, fan into fresh life the expiring embers of sectional strife, and retard the coming of that era of good will and fraternal feeling which, it is the hope of patriotic men, will soon dawn upon our country. These sentiments pervaded the Southern leaders to such an extent that only one of our late officers—a Major, we believe—was present on the occasion. Even the leading Federal generals became disgusted with the movement, and held themselves aloof from it.—We are gratified at the view taken by General Lee of the affair, and that he has expressed his sentiments so plainly. Nothing less could have been been expected from the Christian, the soldier and the gentleman that he is. He has given a timely rebuke to agitators and extremists which they will do well to ponder over. Heathen Rome was far in advance of Christian America in some things, and in few did she exhibit her wisdom, prudence and charity more conspicuously than in refusing to erect monuments to hand down to posterity the bitter memories of her civil wars, and perpetuate the feuds of her children. The extremists of our country, even if they do call themselves Christians, might study the example of those grand, old heathens with considerable profit.

The Laurens Delegation.

We had the great pleasure of meeting here, on Saturday last, our much loved friends, Dr. John W. Simpson, Major W. D. Simpson, J. Wister Simpson, Col. H. W. Garlington, Dr. Williams Wright, and Homer J. McGowan, with all their families, with several young representatives, of families from Laurens District, S. C., and two excellent young Ladies from Pendleton. They were on a regular pleasure trip, to see all that they could see in these mountains, and to enjoy themselves in camp life for a season. It was evident they were not in quest of health, for each one was a very picture of that blessing, and a more jolly assembly of pure and intelligent ladies and gentlemen never graced the streets of Asheville.

Although in his 73d year, our friend, the Dr. appeared as fresh healthy and active as his sons. Long may he live to bless the community in which he lives. The "Devil" says; "Paper's up, Sir," so we have only time to say they left this point for home on Tuesday morning last.

☞ "The ceaseless war against the President by Democratic journals, says the New York *Times*, is a confession of weakness which no raciness of style can effectually conceal."—*Standard.*

How about "the ceaseless war against the President" waged by the extreme Radical journals, such as the New York *Sun*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, Chicago *Republican*, Anti-Slavery *Standard* and a host of lesser luminaries? What is that a confession of?

Western North Carolina Railroad—Eastern Division.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eastern Division, W. N. C. R. R. convened at Newton, in Catawba county, on the 26th ult. The stockholders and friends of the company were present in full force.

The meeting was organized by the Hon. J. L. Henry being called to the chair, and the appointment of two Secretaries, Messrs Cowles and Erwin.

It was ascertained by the Committee on Proxies that 160 stockholders and some 17,000 shares of stock were represented. Tod Caldwell held the State proxies, having been selected both by the Governor and Superintendent of Public Works.

Judge Merriman now moved that the meeting proceed to an election for a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, which was agreed to, and the following gentleman chosen: Dr. J. J. Mott, of Catawba; Tod R. Caldwell, Burke; Judge J. L. Henry, Buncombe; Dr. A. W. Howerton, Rowan; C. J. Cowles, Mecklenburg; C. L. S. Corpening, McDowell; W. G. Candler, Buncombe; J. W. Bowman, Mitchell: Col. S. McD. Tate, Burke; Hon. N. W. Woodfin, Buncombe; R. A. Caldwell, Rowan, and R. F. Simonton, Iredell.

The last three were chosen in the place of Ex. Gov. Vance, Judge Merriman, and ——McDowell.

Col. W. A. Eliason was then chosen Chief Engineer; Capt. H. C. Cowles as Secretary.

The Committee on By Laws reported a code which were accepted and ratified. Among them there was one transferring the financial agency from the Superintendent to the President.

Dr. J. J. Mott was then re-elected to the office of President, and Col. S. McD. Tate to that of Superintendent, unanimously, and amidst much applause.

The Chair next appointed the following Committees for the ensuing year.

Committee of Finance.—F. H. Sprague, Rowan; Hon. Burton Craig, Rowan; Geo. Setger Catawba

Committee to Verify Proxies.—Capt. H. C. Cowles, Iredell; John T. Patterson, Burke; Col. John G. Yancey, McDowell.

Committee of Inspection.—T. G. Walton, Burke; Hugh Reynolds, Iredell; C. C. Jones, Caldwell.

After the consideration and acceptance of the annual reports of the various officers of the Road, and the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, &c, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

Our Timid Brethren.

It is noticeable that of all the Conservative papers published in this State, only some three or four look with an eye of suspicion upon the new Liberal movement, and betray their inclination to cling to old ideas and keep in the old path. They can do so if they choose, but they will never be able to check the advancing wave of Liberalism. Opposition, if persisted in, will be eventually their death-blow. They must get into the ark of safety, and ride on top the current, or the waters will overwhelm and drown them.

It is true that we cannot expect *all* the moderate men of either old party will rush frantically into the arms of Liberalism at once. Enthusiasm is a thing that is pretty well played out in this State. There will be a great deal of "humming" and "hawing" about it first. In no great movement ever attempted was there ever entire unanimity. Men have got to recover from their astonishment before they begin to think, and will have to do a little thinking before they will be willing to enbrace ideas that are a few feet in advance of those to which they previously adhered. We are very certain, however, that the principles of the Liberal party will rapidly commend themselves to that vast majority of our people who sincerely desire to do away with the asperities engendered during the past eight or nine years, who yearn for peace and amity, who look forward to a popular and economical government, who hope for the overthrow and ultimate punishment of the monopolists and swindlers who have held high carnival over our State Treasury, and who expect to attain their ends by frankly accepting the situation, and moving forward under the banner of equal rights and equal justice to all men before the law.

Ephriam might as well shatter his idols and fall into line as soon as he conveniently can, for to this complexion must he come at last if he expects to assist in the overturn of radical tyranny, proscription and corruption.

☞ "We see it announced that Gen. Willie D. Jones of Wake has commenced discharging the duties of Assessor of Internal Revenue in the 4th District. Gen. Jones is the Senator for Wake in the Legislature. The question is, can he hold both offices? We stated some weeks ago that the proper authority at Washington had decided that a man could not hold office under the Federal Government and at the same time hold his seat in the Legislature. We made the statement on the authority of information said to have been received by Col. Sinclair, Assessor in the Fayetteville District. A gentleman told us that the Hon. Oliver H. Dockery and Col. Sinclair informed him that they had received information of such decision from Washington. We hope Col. Sinclair or Mr. Dockery will settle the question by making public the decision alluded to."

We are pleased that the Charlotte *Democrat* has called attention to the above matter, and shall await the publication of the decision with much interest. The Assessor of Internal Revenue in this District is in the same category with Gen. Jones, and we dare say there are other similar instances in the State. It is evident that Mr. Bowman cannot attend to the duties of his Assessorship properly, while he is away at Raleigh attending the sessions of the Legislature.

☞ The colored men of Virginia, who in the recent election cut loose from the carpet-baggers and extremists who have been deceiving and using them for so long a time, have issued a congratulatory address upon the happy results of the campaign to those of their race who lifted themselves above the passions and prejudices of the hour, and cast their fortunes in with those who were born and reared amongst them and whose destinies are interwoven with their own. The address urges upon the colored men to exert all their influence towards strengthening the hands of Governer Walker and breaking down the proscriptive policy of the radical wing of the Republican party. Temperate in its tone, it stands out in strange contrast with the spirit of radicalism, which has bent all its energies to exasperate the colored people against the whites, even to the point precipitating, in the event of defeat, a conflict between the races. The colored men are beginning to find out where their true intrest lies and are rapidly taking advantage of the discovery. "Truth crushed to earth" &c., —everybody knows the quotation.

For the News and Farmer.

The Lightning Disporteth in Franklin.

FRANKLIN, N. C., August 27, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—Nearly every individual in this place was startled this afternoon beyond self-control. The rain was falling in torrents, with occasional, and rather heavy thunder, when a peal of great force fell upon us. The dazzling, flickering, livid lightning seemed everywhere in our principal street, and many, for the moment, felt and feared they had been struck. But the stroke fell only on the south gable of Mrs. J. T. Siler's stable. The planks and studding of the gable were shivered into atoms. No other hurt was done, though there were two fine mules in the stable at the time, *with their harness on including chains.* This stable is not 100 yards from the Court House, a little north of west.

In 1866, a locust tree, in front of Allman's Hotel, but across the street, was struck and killed by lightning. In 1867, a small apple tree was struck on McCay's lot. These two places are about 100 yards from the Court House. The first, south of west; the other nearly south. In 1868, the Presbyterian church, about 150 yards west of the Court House, was struck. During the same summer, about 300 yards south of the Court House, *a horse was killed* by lightning.—Now, we have the case first detailed.

During the war two or three trees were struck near the parsonage; two men were killed many years ago "at the foot of the hill"—Mr. J. R. Siler's.

In fine, Mr. Editor, rarely a year passes that some object within the corporate limits of Franklin is not struck. Still, nobody is killed save the two men long ago, and the horse.—There are no lightning rods in town—not one—but if the lightning-rod man was here to-night, he could obtain lots of work to-morrow. But when the scare subsides, I fear our citizens will forget their present good intentions.

ELECTROS.

(COMUNICATED.)

MR. EDITOR:—The Asheville District Conference of the M. E. Church South held its third annual meeting on Mills River, in Henderson Co., commencing on the 13th, and ending on the 15th of August.

The meeting was organized by calling the Rev. John Boring P. E., to the chair, and by appointing J. A. Reagan and Gen. R. B. Vance, secretaries.

Quite a respectable number of the officiary of the district, both lay and clerical, were in attendance, and participated actively in the business of the meeting. Reports from the various pastoral charges indicated that the Church within the bounds of the district is in a healthy condition. Several charges have been blessed with refreshing showers of Divine grace during the year, resulting in a large accession to the Church.

All of the interests of the Church were assidusely looked after. The committee did their work well. As is usual in all deliberative bodies some points elicited considerable discussion; but while there was a free and candid interchange of views among the brethren all was done in the spirit of Christian charity.

Love and harmony marked the deliberations from the commencement to the close of the session.

The chairman, Rev. John Boring, filled his station with grace and efficiency, and the secretaries did their work faithfully and well.

The large congregations which came to witness the procedings of the Conference, and to hear the preaching, went away delighted with what they had saw and heard.

Cany River, in Yancey Co., was selected as the place at which the next session of the Conference shall be held. * * * * * *

Accompanying the above communication, we received a series of reports and resolutions adopted by the Conference. Their length will not permit us to publish them this week but we shall give them upon our first page in our next issue.—ED. NEWS.

☞ Some of the South Carolina papers are awakening from their lethargy, rubbing the scales from their eyes, lifting themselves above the *debris* of the political wreck in that State, and urging the formation and drill of a Liberal party after the manner of Virginia and Tennessee. They begin to see that it is the only road to their political redemption. Better late than never. It is a thing that will have to be done before our brethren of the Palmetto State can ever hope to dissipate and destroy the proscriptive influences that are crushing them to the dust, and the bull might as well be taken by the horns at once.

MARRIAGES.

BARNARD—KILPATRICK—Married, on the 25th ult., by Rev. V. A. Sharrp, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. H. E. BARNARD of Buncombe, to Miss SARAH A. KILPATRICK, of Rutherford.

Asheville Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEWS AND FARMER, BY CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT.

Wheat, bus.	to 1 50	Tallow, lb.,	15
Rye, "	to 1 00	Beeswax, "	to 30
Corn, "	to 1 25	Molasses p,r gal.,	75
Meal, "	to 1 25	Dr'd Apples,	1 25
Oats, "	50	" Peaches,	2 00
Potatoes, bush. good,	50	Jeans (coun'y)	65 to 1 00
" sweet "		Cotton Yarn,	0 00a2 15
Flour, 100lbs	0 00 a 5 00	Feathers, new, lb.	50
Bacon, per lb	to 20	Leather, sole, "	40 to 50
Butter, " dull,	25	" upper, "	75
Lard, "	to 20	" harness, "	65
Chickens, each	15 to 20	Beef Hides, dry,	00 a 20
Eggs, per doz.	00 to 15	" " green,	00 a 10
Cheese, p'r lb,	20 to 30	Rags, cotton p'r lb	2 1-2
Flaxseed, p'r bush.	1 00	Honey,	00 to 15

Asheville Female College.

THE SECOND INSTALLMFNT of one-fourth of the Capital Stock of this Corporation was due on the 15th ult.

Subscribers of Stock will please call and pay, without further notice.

A. T. SUMMEY,
Sec'y and Treas'r

Sep. 3. 435 3t

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken out License as an Auctioneer, for the County of Buncombe, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens in any part of the County. He will attend to all calls in his line upon reasonable terms.

Residence, at the Marcus Erwin place, one mile South of Court House.

Place of busines, at the Store of G. M. Roberts, on the Public Square. JOS. C. BAIRD.

Refers by permission to

Rob't B. Vance, G. M. Roberts, Clayton, Ray & Burnett, Rankin, Son & Co., Patton & McDowell, Polk & Summey.

Sept. 3. 435 3m

VALUABLE

LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES

OF VALUABLE LAND, lying directly on the Buncombe Turnpike, between Asheville and Hendersonville, adjoining lands of Mrs. Minerva Patton, Mrs. Lane and others, distant about 15 miles from the former and 5 miles from the latter places, can be purchased upon very moderate terms. There are some

200 Acres of Bottom Land,

100 of which is cleared, and 50 under good fence. The remainder is good tillable upland and well timbered. There is a SMALL ORCHARD on the premises. All the bottom land is

EXCELLENT MEADOW LAND.

The finest opprtunity is here offered for investment. The land would graze several hundred head of cattle, and is sufficient, of itself, to justify the establishment of

A CHEESE FACTORY.

No buildings, but several excellent building sites.

The reason why this land can be bought upon such moderate terms is, that the proprietor is compelled to sell, in order to save a small homestead. Title unquestionable.

Apply to the undersigned, at Henderonville, N. C. J. D. HYMAN.

Sep. 3. 435 4t

1869. FALL AND WINTER 1869.

IMPORTATION.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

237 & 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.

Velvet and Sash Ribbons,

BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS

Illusions, Blonds; Laces, Ruches, Netts. Crapes

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

STRAW BONNETS and LADIES' HATS,

SILK, VELVET AND FELT BONNETS AND HATS

SUNDOWNS, SHAKER HOODS.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequalled in Choice and Variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Sep. 3 435 3t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE TWO SMALL FARMS, near Asheville; also, several of the best building lots within the Incorporation, viz:

A Lot of about 4 Acres,

near the Female College, capable of division into several building lots.

—ALSO—

15 Lots, of one-half acre each.

in Camp Patton. All near enough to the Court House for residences for business men, or for persons wishing to send to the various Schools of the town.

For Terms, inquire of Col. J. M. ISRAEL, in Asheville, or of the undersigned at Spartanburg, S. C. A. W. CUMMINGS.

Sep. 3 485 tf

State of North Carolina.

SUPERIOR COURT—HAYWOOD COUNTY.

SPRING TERM 1869.

P. A. Calhoun, against Josephine L. Calhoun. } Divorce Complaint filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josephine L. Calhoun, the defendant, is a non-resident of this State and without jurisdiction of this Court; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville *News and Farmer*, for six weeks, commanding the said Josephine L. Calhoun to be and appear at the next term of Haywood Superior Court, to be held at the Court House in Waynesville on the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday in August, 1869, and answer to the complaint filed in this case. If the defendant fail to answer the complaint within the time prescribed by law the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, G. S. Ferguson, Clerk of said Court, at office in Waynesville, the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday in March, 1869.

G. S. FERGUSON, Clerk, S. C.

State of North Carolina.

SUPERIOR COURT—HAYWOOD COUNTY,

SPRING TERM 1869.

Rebecca M. State, against W. W. State. } Divorce Complaint filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that W. W. State, the defendant, of the above entitled action, is a non-resident of this State and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville *News and Farmer*, for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of Haywood Superior Court, to be held at the Court House in Waynsville on the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday in August, 1869, and answer the complaint filed in this case.—If the defendant fail to answer said complaint within the time prescribed by law the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, G. S. Ferguson, Clerk of said Court, at office in Waynsville, the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday in March, 1869.

G. S. FERGUSON, Clerk, S. C.

LOST,

FROM a Buggy, between Asheville and the Swannanoa Cheese Factory, a large Woolen Shawl. Apply at this office.

Aug. 27, '69. 434 1t

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for the County of Haywood will offer for sale, at public auction, in the town of Waynesville, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September next, (the same being the first Tuesday of Haywood Court,) nine town lots in the town of Waynesville, of one-half acre each. Terms will be liberal, and made known at the sale. All persons desiring town property are invited to come forward and purchase.

W. C. BROWN, Clk. for Com.

Aug. 27, '69. 434 3t

Cushings & Bailey,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

462 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock in the City, of

School, Law, Medical, Dental, Classical and Miscellaneous Books.

General Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.

Blank Books made to order, in any style of binding and ruling.

Aug. 27, '69. 434 6m*

MULES FOR SALE.

TWO GOOD MULES for sale. Apply at this Office. Aug. 6. 4t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

I WILL proceed to sell, on the 1st Monday in October, 1869, at the Court House door in Murphy, the property of Bankrupts D. F. Ramseur and M. L. Brittain, consisting of a large number of

Notes, Accounts and Judgments.

Also, some valuable

Mountain Lands,

Situated in the Valley River Valley, adjoining lands of G. W. Swepson and others. Also

Certificates of Stock

In the Nantihala and Cheoah Turnpike Company; and other valuable Real Estate.

TERMS CASH. Purchasers to pay for stamps and deeds. S. W. DAVIDSON, *Assignee.*

Aug. 27, '69. 434 4t

W. P. HUGHES,

Photograph and Ambrotype

ARTIST,

Will Remain for a Few Days in the

Town of Asheville.

PERSONS WISHING GOOD

PICTURES

Will do well to call at once at Natt Atkinson's Law Office, in the rear of the Asheville News.

August 20, 1869. 433 tf

RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

—o—

THE undersigned, having leased the old Buck Hotel, on Main st., Asheville, and thoroughly renovated it for the reception of regular or transient boarders, are now prepared to accommodate the public on terms as reasonable as are offered by any other establishment of the kind in this section.

The apartments will be found clean and comfortable, and the table supplied abundantly with whatever the season will afford.

Attached to the Hotel, a fine bar has been fitted up, and stocked with the finest foreign and domestic liquors, cigars, &c., that can be procured.

☞ A large wagon-yard, and a stable with accommodations for 40 Horses, are also connected with the establishment.

BIBB & McFARLAND, *Proprietors.*

August 13, 1869. 432 4t

TAKE NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Bankruptcy, I will offer for sale, at public auction, in the town of Asheville, on Saturday, the 18th day of September next, the following property, belonging to the estate of J. R. Baird & Co., Bankrupts:

Notes and Accounts,

due the said firm; and also the Notes and Accounts due J. R. Baird, J. M. Baird and L. Chapman, separately, as individuals. Also, L. Chapmnn's interest in and to several lots or parcels of land, situate at Leicester, eleven miles from Asheville, on which are a

Store, Tan-Yard, &c.

Also, J. R. Baird's interest in a tract of land of

384 Acres,

in Sunflower County, Mississippi, North half of section 15, Township 18, Range 4 West. Also a

Tract of Land

belonging to J. M. Baird, in Noxubee County, Mississippi, Township 16, Range 16 East in sections 7 and 12, containing 383 acres.

Terms Cash.

C. M. McLOUD, *Assignee, &c.*

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 13, '69. 332, 4t

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

David A. Blackwell, and Elisha C. Blackwell, and Moses M. Blackwell, and Eliza C. Blackwell, and William A. Revis, and Sarah C. Revis, and Milton Revis, the three last of whom are minors and sue by their Guardian and next friend Jacob C. Sams. *vs.* Robert N. Blackwell. } Petition for Partition

IT appearing from the affidavit of David A. Blackwell, one of the plaintiffs, that the defendant Robert N. Blackwell is a non-resident of this State and resides in the State of Texas. It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville *News.* for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at my office in the town of Asheville on the fourth day of September next then and there to answer the complaint filed in this case, or judgment will be entered against him according to the prayer of the said complaint. July 26th, 1869.

J. E. REED, Clerk, S. C,

July 30 430 6t

Beef Cattle,

WHEAT, Corn, Bacon, Flour, Meal, Wool, Feathers, Butter, Chickens, &c, all wanted at ALEXANDER, RAY & SMITH'S,

At the old French Broad Stand.

They have just received a choice lot of Iron and Castings from Tenn., and receive New Goods every month.

You will certainly find it to your interest to call and see them.

Aug. 20, '69. 433 tf

Come at Last.

THAT choice lot of Tenn. Iron and Castings, for CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT.

Also, more New Goods generally.

Their arrangements now are such that they receive something fresh EVERY MONTH, and even oftener. There is nothing to be lost by calling to see them.

Aug. 20, '69. 432 tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will, at the regular September Term of the Board of Commissioners, make application to change the present line between Townships Nos. 1 and 2, so that Township No. 1 shall hereafter embrace the territory formerly included in its old boundary.

J. SHIPMAN,
A. B. JONES,
J. T. MORGAN,
J. R. STARNES,
P. J. ISRAEL.
JOHN S. RICE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the Holston Salt and Plaster Company, Saltville, Virginia, has now for sale at Leicester, N. C., 100 Sacks of Salt. L. CHAPMAN.

July 9, 1869 426 tf

Newton Male Academy.

THIS Old and well known Institution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st Monday of Sept., 1869. The Principal has been, for years, a professional teacher; and, if encouraged, designs to build up a *permanent*, first rate High School at this point.

TERMS—Per Session of Twenty Weeks:

Primary English Department	$10 00
More advanced English Course	15 00
Same, with Mathematics	20 00
" " " and Latin or Greek.	25 00

Tuition fees payable *half in advance.*

Good boarding can be secured at reasonable rates in private families contiguous to the Academy. Apply to

S. M. BANKS, *Principal.*

Asheville, Aug 20, 1869. 433 1m

Davidson River Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE 13TH SEPTEMBER.

Terms—Per Session of Twenty Weeks:

Primary Department	$ 8 00
Intermediate Department	12 00
High School Department	20 00

Terms, one-half payable in advance. Balance payable at the end of first half session.

Excellent board at from $8 to $10 per month, near the Academy.

HENRY EWBANK, *Principal.*

Aug. 20, 1869. 433 tf

State of North Carolina.

TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

Geo. W. Swepson, R. R. Swepson and R. Y. McAden, Plaintiffs, against McKewn Johnston, Deft } Complaint for specific performance of contract.

ORDER FOR SERVICE OF PUBLICATION.

IN the above action it appears from the affidavit on file—

I. That the Defendant, McKewn Johnston, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That the said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has property therein, in said County, and that there is a cause of action at the instance of the plaintiffs against the said defendant, founded upon the covenant of the defendant made to and with the said plaintiffs.—And it is ordered,

I. That service of summons be made, by publication in the "*Asheville News and Mountain Farmer,*" once a week, for six successive weeks.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the said Plaintiffs, directed to the said Defendant at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to the said Plaintiffs, and that said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time for publication prescribed by this order.

Given at Brevard this 28th day of July, 1869.

GEO. C. NEILL, C. S. C.

Aug. 20, 1869. 433 6t

THE GREAT

RAILROAD SENSATION!

CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT,

Would call attention to their

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

TO ARRIVE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

Embracing

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

HATS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Ready Made Clothing,

AND NOTIONS.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Embracing Black and Greeen Teas, Extra "C" and Crushed Sugars, Laguyra Coffee, Soda, Rice, and almost anything else good to eat or to make good things with.

We pay the highest prices for all marketable produce

"COME AND SEE."

July 23. 429 tf

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

John G. Chambers, as Administrator of John Brigman, *Plaintiff,* *Against* Alfred Brank and Lucretia his Wife, Catharine Chambers, James Sawyer and Nancy his Wife, William Jenkins and Polly his Wife, Susannah Barrett, Kelsey Brigman, Robert Brigman, Jos. B. Chambers and Lucinda his Wife Joel Brigman and Polly his Wife, May Brigman and Lucinda his Wife, Samantha Brigman, an infant, Lucretia Brigman, " John Brigman, " Monroe Brigman, *Defendants.* } Special proceedings to sell Real estate for payment of debts,

ORDER FOR SERVICE BY PUBLICATION

IN the above action, it appearing from the affidavit of the Plaintiff,

I. That the defendant, Kelsey Brigman, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That the said defendant is not a resident of this State, but is one of the heirs at law of John Brigman, deceased.

It is ordered,

1. That service of the Summons be made by publication in the Asheville *News and Mountain Farmer,*" once a week for at least six successive weeks.

2. That a copy of the Summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the said Plaintiff, directed to the said Defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said Plaintiff; and said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given at Office, this 20th day of July, 1869.

J. E. REED, Clerk.

July 26, 1869. 429 6t

CARD.

LEICESTER CHAPMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Country Produce

AND

General Merchandize

LEICESTER, N. C.

July 9, 1869 426 tf

UP TO THE TIMES!

Alexander, Ray & Smith,

AT FRENCH BROAD,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a nice little lot of NEW AND PRETTY GOODS, and will soon have a large lot of nice

Tennessee Iron and Castings.

Aug. 6 431 tf

MILLS RIVER HIGH SCHOOL.

THE THIRD SESSION of this Institution will begin July 26th and end December 24, a margin of two weeks being allowed for losses of time.

REV. R. N. PRICE, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

REV. FRANK RICHARDSON, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.

REV. W. C. BOWMAN, Professor (elect) of Ancient Languages and English Literature.

————Teacher of Primary Department.

CHARGES:

FOR A SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

HALF IN ADVANCE.

Primary Department,	$ 7 50
Second Department,	12 50
Third Department,	15 00
Contingent Fee,	50

Board in private Families, $8 00 per month.

Ministers and Minister's Children admitted at half price, as to tuition.

Books furnished in the neighborhood.

No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Persons are requested not to send in their Children until they shall have made satisfactory arrangement in reference to the charges of the past.

Encouraged by the attendance of NINETY PUPILS during the past session, we solicit and hope for an increased attendance during the coming term.

For particulars, address Rev. R. N. PRICE, Mills River, Henderson County, N. C., or

J. A. CORPENING, *Sec'y Board.*

June 1869. 425 6m

HILLSIDE SCHOOL,

Asheville, Buncombe County, N. C.

MRS. R. H. CHAPMAN hopes, with competent aids, to organize, on Monday, the 19th of April, 1869, a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for

YOUNG LADIES,

in which will be taught the ordinary branches of an English education, Latin, French, Musick, Drawing, Painting, &c.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Payable, Half in Advance:

English Tuition of Pupils above 12 years of age,	$20 00
" " " below " "	15 00
Musick, with use of Instrument,	22 50

Latin, French, Drawing, Oil, Antique and Oriental Painting, Wax-work and Hair-work, at the customary prices.

Board, Washing, Fuel and Lights, per month, Fifteen Dollars. No extra charges or requirements.

Having taught in New Berne and in Wilmington, N. C., from 1845 until 1861, Mrs. Chapman refers to all who were the prominent inhabitants of those cities prior to 1861.

16th March 411 1y

R. H. JARRETT,

CABINET MAKER,

AT

T. L. CLAYTON'S Foundry,

TWO MILES WEST OF ASHEVILLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the community generally, that he is prepared to make to order, Cabinet and Household Furniture of every description, such as

CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, TABLES, SETTEES. DESKS, ROCKERS, &c.

in the best possible manner, and at prices that will defy competition.

The public are invited to call at G. M. Roberts' Store in Asheville, and examine my style of workmanship for themselves.

All orders left at Mr. Roberts' Store will be punctually attended to.

☞ Walnut and Cherry Lumber taken in exchange for Furniture.

R. H. JARRETT.

May 13. 419 tf

SCHEDULE

OF THE

Western N. C. Railroad,

STATIONS.	Going West.		Going East.	
Leave Salisbury,	3 00	A. M.	Arrive,	10 10 P. M.
" Tank,	3 30	" "	Leave,	9 40 " "
" 3d Creek,	4 10	" "	"	9 03 " "
" Statesville,	5 15	" "	"	7 58 " "
" Catawba,	6 25	" "	"	6 48 " "
" Newton,	7 17	" "	"	5 55 " "
" Hickory,	8 12	" "	"	5 10 " "
" Icard,	9 02	" "	"	4 15 " "
Arrive Morganton	9 47	" "	"	3 30 " "

Connects at Salisbury with the through train on the North Carolina Railroad.

S. McD. TATE, Superintendant.

SELLING OFF AT COST

AT

McDOWELL & SPEARS

HAVE just received and will continue to receive new Goods of every style and kinds, consisting of

DRY GOODS

of the latest Patterns and fashions. HATS AND CAPS for Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES

of all styles, prices and character. A FINE LOT OF

HARDWARE

SUITABLE FOR THIS MARKET.

GROCERIES OF EVERY KIND.

They are determined not to be excelled in quality of Goods or Cheapness in price.

Call and examine for yourselves at the old stand in the Cape Fear Bank Building.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE

FEMALE COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Fall Term of this old and popular Institution opons on THURSDAY, 5th OF AUGUST, with competent and skilful Teachers in all the Departments.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Tuition From	$12 to $20 00
Fee for Incidental expenses	3 00
Board Including Washing and Lights	75 00
Music and use of Instrument	22 50
Languages, Ancient and Modern, each	8 00

Charges for Painting, Drawing, &c., moderate.

Each Pupil furnishes her Towels, Toilet soap, and one pair of Sheets and Pillow Cases.

For further information send for Catalogue.

JAS. S. KENNEDY, President.

DR. S. S. GRANT

DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

April 22. 416 tf

MORE NEW GOODS!

AT

CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT'S.

FRESH arrivals of Dress goods, Prints, Ribbons and Flowers and Ladies Hats.

S. HAMMERSHLAG. C. H. FELDSTEIN

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND

SEASONABLE GOODS

AT THE STORE OF

Hammershlag & Co.

THE subscribers respectfully announce that they have just received a fine and extensive stock of New Goods, selected by one of the firm in person, especially with a view to the wants of the people in this section, and which they offer to their customers at unprecedented low prices.

This Stock comprises a full assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Best Madder Colored Prints 16⅔ cts per yd.
Cotton Delaines 20c per yard.
Other fabrics cheap in proportion.

LADIES' HATS,

of the latest styles. LADIES' GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHOES &c. &c. to suit all tastes.

READY MADE CLOTHING

Selected with care, and of the most approved fashions. A fine and varied assortment of

HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

GROCERIES.

A full and fresh stock, which we sell as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Country Produce Taken,

in exchange Goods at Cash prices.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

One of the firm, C. H. Feldstein, will manage our business in Asheville, and always be on hand to attend to the wants of our friends.

HAMMERSHLAG & O.

June 3d 422 tf.

LANDS! LANDS! LANDS!

KEESE & McCULLY,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE.

WILL ATTEND TO THE BUYING AND SELLING OF

SOUTHERN LANDS.

Keep Constantly on hand Plats and Descriptions of Lands for Sale.

PARTIES desiring to purchase in the South, and those who desire to sell their property will find it to their interest to consult with us. We have correspondence in New York, Boston, Hartford, Conn., Baltimore and other Northern Cities.

Those who wish to sell their lands will please send us a full description and plat and deeds of the same.

Parties wishing to purchase, either North or South, will do well to correspond with us.

Any information cheerfully given. No charge is made unless sales are effected. References given on our card.

KEESE & McCULLY,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
Anderson C. H., South Carolina.

April 8 414 3m

C. COWAN,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,

[redacted]

main business, all such work will be done satisfactorily, and at reasonable charges.

Particular Notice.

All articles left with me for repairs, which are not paid for and taken away within six months afterwards, will be sold at private sale for the cost of repairs, if nothing more.

C. COWAN.

April 29. 417 tf

D. C. McGREGOR'S

Carriage and Wagon Factory,

[redacted]

ces for the liberal custom he has enjoyed for the past ten years, would take occasion to solicit a continuance of the same.

To new customers he would say that he is prepared to execute all orders for *Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Wheel-barrows,* with promptness, and in the most workmanlike manner.

We know not who is the author of the following lines which are published anonymously in the columns of a cotemporary; like the bell-bird of the Brazils, he hides himself and makes sweet music:

THE LONG AGO.

There's a beautiful isle in the long ago,
All flooded with golden light,
And a river that flows by the shelving shore
Whose waters are wondrous bright;
There's a bark which glides with a snowy sail,
And the dip of a silver oar,
And it carries us back to the shining gates
Of that beautiful past once more:
Ah! every heart holds some sweet dream
Of the days that have gone before.

There were bright hopes nursed in the long ago,
Sweet flowers were gathered there,
And the walls of this beautiful past are hung
With many an image fair;
And oh! there is room for the feet to tread
This path of the by-gone years,
There are joys that bloom in memory's fields,
And a fount for our bitter tears,
And a grave in which we have garnered up
All the old-time hopes and fears.

There are beautiful dreams the heart holds dear,
Bright dreams of the long ago,
And sacred tears for the perished hopes
That will never return—ah no!
And thus in the tangled web of life
We weave our smiles and our tears,
Yet the soul has its holy memories
That cling to the parted years—
Ah! drop the silken curtain now
O'er the old-time hopes and fears.

Shut out the light of the long ago,
Close the door of the past again,
And stifle the yearning thoughts that fill
The bosom with so much pain;
Then roll the ponderous stone against
The tomb that is dug in the heart,
For why should these buried forms once more
To life and to beauty start?
The future may hold some dream as bright,
That will not so soon depart.

LULLABY.

BY M. H. K.

Sleep, darling, sleep! The shadows lie
Across the crimson west;
The crickets from the lone fields cry,
The bird chirps in its nest.
Yon trembling, amber star,
Looks on thee from afar;
God's holy angels guard thee through the night.

Sleep, darling, sleep! The gloom
Falls purple, soft and still;
Sweet is the flowers' faint perfume;
Calm rests o'er vale and hill.
God watches over all,
Not e'en the sparrows fall
But he doth know. He cares for thee by night.

Sleep, darling, sleep! not fear
For faint and gray the dawn
Shall, past the stars, appear,
And, lo! the night is gone.
God is not far away—
Alike as through the day
He watches o'er His little lambs by night.

The old lady who used to dry clothes on the Equinoctial Line, has gone to Greenland to get the North Pole to draw cistern water with.

[redacted]

"Mike, an' is it yourself that will be after tellin' me how they make ice creams?" "In truth I can; don't they bake them in cowld ovens, to be sure."

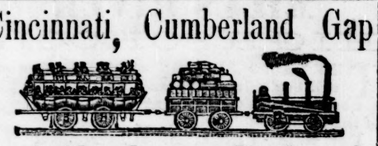
The latest specimen of gallantry, in the shape of a toast, is this: "The Ladies—May their virtures be ample as their skirts, and their faults be smaller than their bonnets."

[redacted]

If young gentlemen of middle age who have to dye their whiskers will consult Byron, Plautus and Menander, they will find, to their consolation, that "whom the gods love dye young."

[redacted]

Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap



And Charleston Railroad.

OPENED to Wolf Creek, 40 miles from Morristown and 8 miles from Warm Springs, North Carolina, on the 2d, inst.:

The Shortest, Cheapest and best "Route" from Western North Carolina to the Eastern and Western Cities.

Runs in close connection with the great "Air Line" from Norfolk to Memphis.

Connects at "Terminus" of Road, with 1st class "Stage Line" for Asheville and Morganton, N. C., and Greenville, S. C.

"Through Freight" from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to Wolf Creek, upon the most liberal terms.

"Wagon Road" from "Terminus" of Road to Asheville, mainly a 1st class "Turnpike."

Passengers make close connections, both at Wolf Creek and Morristown.

The patronage of the "Mountain Counties" solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Farmers will find a good market at Wolf Creek, for all their productions and can procure their supplies of Staple Commodities, upon terms that must give satisfaction.

Trains run Tri-Weekly on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's, as follows:

Leave Wolf Creek,	6.30 A. M.
Arrive at Morristown,	9.50 A. M.
Leave Morristown,	1.45 P. M.
Arrive at Wolf Creek,	5.05 P. M.

R. C. McCALLA, Supt.
Nov. 10, 1868. 398 tf

Spartanburg and Union R. R.

Change of Schedule.

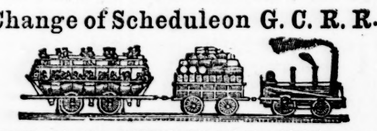
ON and after 2d November, 1868, the passenger trains will leave Spartanburg Court House, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 A. M., and arrive at Alston at 1 20 P. M., connecting with the Greenville down train, and trains for Charlotte and Charleston.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the up passenger trains connecting with the Greenville up trains, will leave Alston at 9 A. M., and arrive at Spartanburg Court House at 3.20 P. M., as per following schedule.

	Miles.	Down Train. Arrive,	Down Train. Leave,	Up Train Arrive,	Up Train Leave,
SPARTANBURG,	00	00.00	7.00	3.20	00.00
Pacolett,	10	7.45	7.48	2.32	2.35
Jonesville,	19	8.25	8.30	1.50	1.55
Unionville,	28	9.15	9.40	12.40	1.05
Santuc,	37	10.16	10.21	12.03	12.08
Shelton,	48	11.10	11.12	11.06	11.08
Lylesford	52	11.36	11.38	10.39	10.42
Strother,	56	12.02	12.05	10.12	10.15
Alston,	68	1.20	00.00	00.00	9.00

THOS. B. JETER, President.
Unionville, S. C., Feb. 4, '69. 405 tf

Change of Scheduleon G. C. R. R.



ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Passenger Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with the Night Train on South Carolina and Charlotte and South Carolina Railroads, as follows:

Leave Columbia at	7.00 a. m.
" Alston at	8.40 "
" Newberry at	10.10 "
Arrive at Abbeville at	3.00 p. m.
" at Anderson at	4.20 "
" at Greenville at	5.00 "
Leave Greenville at	5.45 a. m.
" Anderson at	6.25 "
" Abbeville at	8.00 "
Newberry at	12.35 p. m.
" Alston at	2.15 "
Arrive at Columbia at	3.45 "

Trains on the Blue Ridge Railroad will also run daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Anderson at	4.30 p. m.
" Pendleton at	5.30 "
Arrive at Walhalla at	7.30 "
Leave Walhalla at	3.30 a. m.
" Pendleton at	5.30 "
Arrive at Anderson at	6.20 "

The train will return from Belton to Anderson on Monday and Friday mornings.

JAMES O. MEREDITH,
General Superintendent.
Feb. 4. 405

TRY

PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS.

THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
STOMACH AND LIVER.

THEY ARE RECOMMENDED BY THE
MEDICAL FACULTY.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Manufactured by C. F. PANKNIN,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
CHARLESTON, S.C.
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.
Feb 25, 1869. 408 1y

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

ASHEVILLE COUNCIL, No. 4, Friends of Temperance, holds its meetings in Temperance Hall, every Tuesday evening.

Members of the Council, and transient brethren cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Council.

ROBT. B. VANCE, *Pres't.*
J. S. ADAMS, *Sec'y.*
July 23, 1868. 378 tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Drs. HARDY & SUMMEY

CONTINUE to practice Medicine and Surgery, and will give prompt attention to all cases entrusted to them. Their office is still in the building next to the Cape Fear Bank building.

Dr. HARDY will always be found, when not on professional business, at the Eagle Hotel.

Dr. SUMMEY will be found at his residence, when not on professional business.

A SPECIAL CALL.

ALL persons indebted to us are requested to make payment. Corn, Flour, Meat, or any other produce, necessary for the sustenance of man and beast, will be gladly accepted in liquidation of all indebtedness.

J. G. HARDY, D. F. SUMMEY.
Dec. 3. 397 tf

Support Your Own Papers!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

ASHEVILLE

NEWS AND FARMER.

A LIVE NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture,

General News,

Domestic Economy,

AND

General Literature

THE BEST INTERESTS OF

Western North Carolina

WILL BE

DEFENDED.

HER

RAILROADS

AND HER

MECHANICS

HER

COMMERCIAL

And all other Interests

WILL BE

ADVOCATED.

THE ELECTION IS OVER.

NOW LET US

GO TO WORK,

AND

MAKE OUR MOUNTAINS

"Blossom as the Rose."

EAGLE HOTEL.

ASHEVILLE, N.C.
WM. P. BLAIR, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE has been long, well and favorably known to the travelling public.

The undersigned, on reopening the Hotel, desires only to assure the public that every attention necessary to the comfort of its patrons, in his power, will be cheerfully rendered.

WM. P. BLAIR.
Asheville, April 11, 1867. tf

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned having removed his Saddle and Harness Shop from the old Stand to the Corner of Main and Haywood Streets, is now prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the shortest notice, and executed in the best style of workmanship.

Having received an extensive Stock of the very best Materials, he feels confident he can execute any work required satisfactorily to all who may favor him with their patronage.

All Wok Warranted.

W. M. FARRISS.
June 11, 1868. 372 tf

J. D. HYMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to his hands.

OFFICE, HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
August 20, 1868. 382 tf

A. T. & T. F. DAVIDSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL give prompt attention to all Professional business in Western North Carolina.

OFFICE AT
FRANKLIN, N. C., and ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Jan. 30. 356 tf

BATESVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HAVING received the Agency for the sale of Cloths and Yarns made by this Company, we are ready to supply dealers at Factory pricee.

DAVID & STRADLEY,
Wholesale Grocers, and
Commission Merchants,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
Nov. 7. 345 tf

J. W. SCHARTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CUTTING

Done promptly and accurately, and all pieces marked, so that the maker can insure

GOOD FITS.

All work warranted to be of the neatest and most fashionable style.

Prices for cutting, the same as before the war.

Asheville, Oct. 17. 342 tf.

Insure Your Life in the Brooklyn Life Insurance

COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, ... $1,000,000.

Insures Policies of all Kinds, Life and Endowment.

Dividends declared and paid annually *in Cash.*

No restriction upon travel on the face of the Globe.

Part of the premium loaned, and no loan or premium note is a lien or claim on the Policy in case of death after second year. All Policies

Positively Non-Forfeitable.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, *President.*
WILLIAM M. COLE, *Secretary.*
ROBT. B. VANCE, Asheville, N. C., Agent, for Western North Carolina.
July 2, 1868. 375 tf

North arolin a Land Company.

Incorporated by Special Act of General Assembly

FOR THE LOCATION OF

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN

SETTLER,

FOR THE SALE OF

IMPROVED FARMS, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS, HOUSES, MINES, WATER POWERS, &C.

Also, otton, Tobacco and Naval Stores, On consignment, and advances made on same. Improved Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Machinery, &c.

AND

NEGOTIATE LOANS

ON

Mortgage or other Securities.

Those having Lands or Farms for sale, will find it to their advantage to communicate with this Company.

☞No charge made unless a sale is effected, and then only 5 per cent., to be paid when sale is perfected.

OFFICERS:

GEO. LITTLE, *Pres't.* R. W. BEST, *Sec. & Treas.*

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS AT RALEIGH:

Hon. R. W. Best, Col. Geo. Little,
Geo. W. Swepson, R. Kingsland.

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS IN N. YORK & BOSTON:

A. J. Blecker, Son & Co.
Raleigh, N. C.
March 11. 410 3m

YARBROUGH HOUSE,

Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Proprietor, in returning his sincere thanks to the Travelling public for the libera patronage extended to him during his connection with this Hotel. takes occasion to assure them that no effort or expense will be spared to retain the present reputation of the Hotel as one of the very best in the South.

He is continually making improvements, and has now a BATH ROOM and BARBER SHOP connected with the Hotel.

He hopes to have the pleasure of welcoming to the YARBROUGH HOUSE his old Customers and many new friends.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
August 20, 1868. 382 1y

MARCUS ERWIN. M. E. CARTER.

ERWIN & CARTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice together in the Counties comprising the Eleventh and Twelfth Judicial Districts.

April 15. 415 3m

What is this? absorbs me, quite
Improves my spirit, quickens sight,
Oh, tell me! tis the "QUEEN'S DELIGHT."

FOR THE

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!!

OF all the medicines known to the world, none have been attended with such marked appreciation by the profession and the people, on account of its extraordinary cures as

"Heinitsh's Queen's Delight."

Now is the time above all others to renovate the system, Invigorate the organs and cleanse out those perilous spots, pimples, corrupt sores, which pollute the life of the blood, and render your body a loathsome thing. They are the precursors of a diseased blood, and will assume a much more formidable shape, if allowed to go on unchecked. The QUEEN'S DELIGHT, the only real blood purifier that has ever been invented, as thousands will to-day attest, is offered to the afflicted as a positive remedy for all diseases flowing from a vitiated condition of the system.

THE LIFE OF THE FLESH IS PURE BLOOD. Upon this theory alone the inventor of the Queen's Delight establishes the great hygienic law, WITHOUT PURE BLOOD NO FLESH IS FREE FROM DISEASE. The Pale and Shrunken Forms, Yellow Faces, Weak Stomachs, Diseased Livers, Crippled Rheumatics, Nervous Hypochondriacs, Dyspeptic Victims of Headache, so common in this country, is owing entirely to the humors of the blood. Very many other diseases may be traced to bad blood, Scrofula or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Exantheme or Elevure, a rash or eruption on females; Blotches, Tetter, Goitre or Swelled Neck, Syphilis or Syphilitic Sores, Strumous Ulcers, &c — These cannot be cured without purifying the blood. Now as to the remedy. There is no other blood purifier that will accomplish such positive and extraordinary cures as Heinitsh's Queen's Delight. You may take a barrel of extract Sarsaparilla, and still you will not be cured; and, as a proof of it, look around and you will observe the country, throughout its length and breadth, is flooded with compound Sarsaparillas, extracts and syrups, claiming to be blood purifiers, and yet we see to-day more evidence of impurity of the blood than ever.—Why is this? Simply because these extracts and Sarsaparillas are worthless medicines.

The Queen's Delight is a new compound, and is now the great blood medicine; sanctioned by the profession, patronized by the highest dignitaries of the land, endorsed by everybody.

In the brief period of twelve months, over 3,000 cases have been treated so successfully as to entitle it to be the wonder of the age.

For debility, prostration, nervousness, mental depression, impaired digestion, loss of appetite, restlessness, want of vital force Low, spirits; it is more invigorating and strengthening than all the compounds of bark or bitters. As a liver invigorator, it is of inestimable value. As a stimulant it is safer and surer than all the rum and whiskey tonics of the day, and if you value your life and health a pin's fee, avoid these quickening stimulants to the grave and use the Queen's Delight. Ask for Heinitsh's Queen's Delight. This is not the Extract of Stellingia or Queen's Delight, nor is it a compound Syrup of Queen's Delight, or Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight, but simply Heinitsh's Queen's Delight is the trade mark. Ask for this if you want to be cured, and see that the name of E. H. Heinitsh is on the wrapper.

Prepared only by E. H. Heinitsh. Wholesale agents. FISHER & HEINITSH,
Columbia, S. C
And for sale by E. J. ASTON,
Asheville, N. C.
July 2. 375 tf

Western North Carolina LAND AGENCY.

I HAVE received lately, a large number of letters from persons who wish to purchase Lands in this section, but am unable to give positive answers to them. I have therefore concluded to open an office, in the town of Asheville for the

Purchase and Sale of Lands in Western North arolina.

Persons having lands, Town Lots, or other Real Estate for Sale, will have great advantages for bringing their lands into notice, through this Agency, among those who *really wish to purchase.*

All who desire to sell, will please call at the office of the *News and Farmer*, where blank descriptions of Lands are ready for them to fill, and terms of Agency defined.

In order to facilitate the sale of Lands, I shall issue Monthly the "Land Register," in which a full description of Lands placed in my hands for sale will be given, and the "Register" sent to all parts of the South, and particularly to those who write to us for information, free of charge.

There are a large number of persons now living in those portions of the South where the negro element is in the ascendency, who are desirous of removing to this section. They know nothing of the Lands for sale, but would undoubtedly settle among us, if they could obtain proper information.

No charge will be made for Advertising or other expenses, until sales are made, when a per centage on sales will be charged.

R. M. STOKES.
October 22. 391 tf

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.

1500 Acres---All Under Fence.

500 Acres l eared, and well set in Orchard Grass, Timothy and lover.

SPRINGS IN ABUNDANCE.

Branches Running in Every Direction.

One-half, or more, of the uncleared land is rich Cove land.

Five good Cabins on the place. This Farm is one of the best in the country for Sheep Raising, Grazing and Dairy purposes. Payments made easy. Apply to

R. M. STOKES,
Western N. C. Land Agency,
Asheville, N. C.

☞I have also a number of other excellent Farms for sale, ranging from 100 to 2500 acres in size, and from $1 to $10 per acre.

R. M. STOKES, *Agent.*

[NO. 1.]

FINE GRASS AND FRUIT LANDS IN MADISON COUNTY.

2,500 Acres, more or less, in Madison o unty, N. .

We are authori ed to sell the bove number of acres of the finest Mountain Lands, situated in Madison County, within 3 miles of the French Broad Branch of the Western North Carolina R. R., which is now being located, and is expected to be put under contract for building in 3 months.

It has a number of small streams running through it, and the land is peculiarly adapted to all kinds of grasses, which makes this tract one of the best for STOCK Raising. The Timber on it is mostly Hickory, Lynn, Chestnut, Poplar, Black and White Oak.

The land will produce the finest Apples, all the Root Crops, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Wheat and Corn.

For information address R. M. Stokes, Western N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

Price of the above land $1 per acre.
January, 1869.

E. J. ASTON, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Dec. 3. 397 tf

[NO. 2.]

A Fine Buncombe Farm

100 Acres of good Land for a General Farm.

This land is situated in Buncombe County, N. C., on the McDowell Road, 3 miles from the Hickory Nut Road.

30 ACRES are under fence. 40 Acres are cleared. 60 Acres are in Woodland, consisting of Hickory, Oak, Chestnut, and Pine Timber.

Clover and other grasses will grow luxuriantly upon it. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Potatoes, Cabbages and every other kind of vegetables can be grown luxuriantly upon it.

APPLES, Pears, Cherries and Plums can be raised in perfection. There is now a small orchard started on it, with 25 of the choicest Apple Trees and a number of Peach Trees.

A good school within half a mile of the land.

Methodist and Baptist Churches, from 3 to 4½ miles.

WATER. The water courses run so admirably through it that water can be secured to each field.

IMPROVEMENTS. A comfortable Log House, with two rooms, Smoke House, Barn, Stable and Corn Crib. All the out houses are Log buildings, but comfortable.

Address R. M. Stokes, W. N. C. Land Ageney, Asheville, N. C It can be bought at low figures.
January, 1869.

[NO. 4.]

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE TOWN OF ASHEVILLE.

I offer for sale an elegant Residence in the town of Asheville, Buncombe County, N. C.—This residence is so situated as to command almost an entire view of the town and of the surrounding mountain district, with grand scenery.

The house is built of brick, of the cottage gothic style,—containing, in basement, two rooms, with an entry; stairs leading to 2nd story, where there are two elegant rooms and three in the upper story. Six fire-places in the house. In the yard there is a neat office, suitable for study or library, a smoke house, servants' house, stables, etc. There are two beautiful groves of forest trees in the front yard.—Also attached, an excellent young orchard of Peach trees. The lot contains about fifteen acres, a portion of which is well set in grass.

Apply to R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.
January, 1869.

[NO. 5.]

2,530 ARES OF LAND!

IN MADISON COUNTY, N. C.

We are authorized to sell the above number of acres of the finest Mountain lands, situated in Madison county, 12 miles from Marshall, (the county-seat,) 20 from the Greenville, Tenn., R.R. Depot, and 4 from the French Broad River, down which runs the F. B. Railroad, (uncompleted.) Big Laurel and a number of creeks and branches pass through the land; and though it has never been tested, there is supposed to be Copper in abundance on it. One-half of the mineral interest will be reserved in the title to the purchaser.

The property is beautifully situated for Stock-raising, having an abundance of the best range and water in Western N. Carolina, with sufficient meadow to winter any amount of stock.

About 50 acres are cleared, and all the remainder timbered with all the best varieties of wood. The soil is adapted to the growth of all cereals, particularly Wheat and Grasses,—the latter spontaneously.

The improvements consist of only a few small cabins.

This property will be sub-divided to suit purchasers. Separate surveys and plats, made by county surveyors, may be seen at R. M. Stokes' Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.
January, 1869.

[NO. 6.]

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD AND CHEAP FARM IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C.

200 ACRES, 3 miles from Asheville, and two miles from the W. N. C. R. R., which is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

IMPROVEMENTS. A comfortable Log Cabin, with 4 rooms, Smoke and Spring Houses, two Stables, Barn, Chicken House, and a Tenant House.

The land is well watered, having two good Branches running through it and a bold Spring of the finest water near the dwelling.

THE GRASSES.—The land is admirably adapted to Clover and other Grasses, making it valuable for a Stock Farm. Corn, Wheat, Oats and almost every variety of vegetables grow luxuriantly on it.

There are 8 or 10 acres of fine Meadow Land in this tract; 40 acres are under cultivation, over 100 acres in fine Oak, Hickory and Pine woodland. As the Railroad will soon be put under contract this woodland will be very profitable.—There are also many lots of Branch Bottoms on it. Churches from 1 to 2 miles distant.

Indications of Mineral are very marked on many parts of the land.

There is a small ORCHARD, of Fifty Summer and Fall Apple Trees, and about 30 Peach Trees.

This land can be bought cheap, if applied for soon. Address, R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.
January, 1869.

[NO. 7.]

FINE LANDS AT THE FOOT OF PAINT MOUNTAIN FOR SALE.

2,000 to 2,600 Acres of Excellent land suitable for a fine Stock Farm, about ten miles from the celebrated Warm Springs, in Madison County, N. C., and 15 miles from Greenville, Tenn.

About 100 Acres in cultivation, which produces fine Wheat, Oats, &c. Several hundred acres of excellent Farming Land, in the woods, the remainder in fine Mountain land that will make first class pasture.

There is a good dwelling on this place.

Large quantities of IRON ORE, that must become valuable in a short time. It will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to R. M. Stokes, Land Agent, Asheville, N. C.
January, 1869.

[NO. 8.]

VALUABLE RESIDENCE IN THE TOWN OF ASHEVILLE, FOR SALE.

The house contains nine upright rooms, with 3 cellar rooms. The Lot contains 3¼ Acres of Land. On the premises is a Spring of Fine Water, a Blacksmith's Shop, and other outbuildings. The Blacksmith Shop may be excluded in the sale, if desired by the purchaser. This property will be sold cheap, and possession given at once. For further particulars apply to R. M. Stokes, W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.
January, 1869.

[NO. 9.]

FINE LANDS IN MACON COUNTY, N. C.

400 ACRES of the finest quality of Lands for Dairy purposes, near Franklin, in Macon County, N. C.

This tract is directly on a Turnpike road, and within a few miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, which, it is now determined to finish. This tract is perfectly level, with good water-power on it, and could be made a most valuale place.

This land can be purchased at $2.25 an acre, *cash.* The wood on it is worth double the money, for making potash. Address, R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.
January, 1869.

RAGS! RAGS!

WE will pay a fair price in Cash for clean white Rags. Or we will take Rags in pay or subscription to the *News and Farmer.*

R. M. STOKES.